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Current Events.

The Edmunds measure having been carried through the senate by a vote of 50 to 29, senators have taken up the question of confirmation and on Wednesday a large number of postmasters were confirmed, rejections being made in but two instances. The finance committee is entirely disregarding the instructions contained in the judiciary resolutions and reporting favorably upon all nominations pending before it, even in cases where removals were made. In several instances the debates between Senators Edmunds and Morrill have been very sharp and personal. Even the republican senators have grown tired of the Vermont senator's self-styled leadership. This was notably observant in the confirming of Judge Merrick, appointed judge of the District Court of the District of Columbia, after the judiciary committee had reported adversely upon his nomination.

The public debt was reduced \$24,359,000 during the month of March.

The condition of Secretary Manning is far from encouraging. During the past few days he has not rallied, as predicted, and at the best has remained about the same. While it is probable that he will in time recover his health, many months will elapse before he can resume his work. In the meantime, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild is discharging the duties of secretary. Both Attorney General Garland and Secretary Lamar have also been ill throughout the week.

The house committee on territories has at last agreed to report favorably a bill to provide for the creation of a territory to be composed of what is known as Oklahoma, and the public land strip to be called the Territory of Oklahoma. The bill provides for a commission to negotiate with the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory for a relinquishment of their title in Oklahoma, and the subsequent creation of the territory. The bill also directs the President to remove any cattleman who may be found in the territory.

The river and harbor committee of the house have agreed on a bill appropriating \$15,000,000 for river and harbor purposes, and will report the same to the house. Of this \$100,000 is to be expended on the Illinois river.

Congressman's Willis's substitute for the Blair educational bill has been sent to the committee on labor.

After a number of serious delays the differences between the Knights of Labor and Jay Gould have been adjusted, and the Knights resumed work, with the exception of the laborers in the Missouri Pacific shops at St. Louis, where the order to return to work has not as yet been obeyed. Their refusal is based upon the ground of an intentional discrimination against them on the part of the railroad authorities. Gould has ordered the employment of all late employees, except such as have destroyed property of the railroad, and the retention of all employees who entered the company's service during the strike.

At St. Louis the strike, though declared at an end, is still in progress. Trains are prevented from running and the property of the company threatened. Governor Oglesby visited the city on Thursday, but refused to call out the state militia until the sheriff had exhausted all the force of the county in suppressing the strikers.

The house of lords has voted by a majority of fourteen that "the time has come when, in the interest of religion and education, all national collections should be opened to the public on Sundays as on other days." It is expected that similar action will be taken when the measure is taken up by the commons, despite the opposition of the strictly church traditionalists.

The Freeman's Journal, of Dublin, states that "the Irish land bill which Mr. Gladstone will propose does not involve either a compulsory purchase of the advances of any specified sum from the imperial treasury." The measure will simply enact "the right of way of any owner of land in Ireland to claim from the government of Ireland, after home rule has been granted, the privilege of being bought out at a sum regulated by law. This sum will be arrived at by multiplying the amount of the rent by a term of years to be agreed upon by parliament." When purchases are thus made the imperial exchequer is to furnish the purchase money, and the Irish government to guarantee payment. The bill is outlined by the Freeman has occasioned great surprise, even among the premier's warm supporters.

At the meeting of the British Cabinet on Thursday important measures were discussed bearing upon the Irish question. The Pall Mall Gazette warns Mr. Gladstone that his followers will not support him beyond the grant to Ireland of a form of home rule similar to that existing in the several states of the American union in contradistinction to the federal authority. Influenced by these statements, it is rumored that the premier will retreat from

the bolder Irish policy formulated by him some months since.

The Belgian strikes have kept up through the past week. In many instances violence has been resorted to, and at Ghent a great number of rioters have been arrested and placed in prison. Throughout Belgium 2,500 arrests have been made. The government troops have been called out, and engagements between them and the rioters are reported. The government will ask parliament for credit to indemnify persons whose property has been damaged or destroyed during the riots.

Large petroleum fields have been discovered on the peninsula of Apheron, on the west coast of the Caspian Sea. The Russian government is taking active steps to develop them. A number of scientists, engineers and oil producers have been asked by the government to aid in the work about to be undertaken.

The demand of Russia that Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, absolutely submit to the powers the question whether his title as governor of Eastern Roumelia is for life or, as Russia claims, but for a term of five years, having been refused, the Russian authorities have determined to occupy Bulgaria, and orders have been sent to Devotport to have all torpedo vessels there in readiness for sea at the shortest notice.

The Journal de St. Petersburg, speaking of the Bulgarian difficulty, says that Russia has sacrificed much in Bulgaria's interest she has a right to expect Bulgaria to listen to her. "Alexander," the Journal says, "has endangered the peace and raised a difficult question." He himself is not strong enough to remove this difficulty, and should submit to those who can, and not indulge in threats.

The Japan Mail is authority for the statement that the king of Corea on February 5th issued a royal decree abolishing slavery in the Korean kingdom. It is estimated that over half the population of Corea are slaves.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

Senator Edmunds, by a bare majority, has succeeded in carrying through the senate the report of the judiciary committee, censuring Attorney General Garland for refusing to furnish the papers called for in the Dusk case. His victory, if such it may be called, will not prove of benefit to himself, personally, or to the republican party at large. The whole outcome of the tedious debate proves that in the war waged by the Vermont senator upon the President the majority of the obstructing senators had little or no heart, and the republican party, as a whole, a great deal less. The utter insincerity and dishonesty of the leaders of the opposition was demonstrated early in the contest. The proposition was made more than once to confirm without hesitancy the President's appointees if he would admit that removals had been made for political reasons, and not for the good of the public service.

Refusing to do this, Senator Edmunds and his fellow obstructors dragged out the debate through a number of weeks only to accomplish in the end the endorsement of his position by a majority of one. The attempt to force the people into the belief that the republican senators have been fighting for a great constitutional principle has signally failed, and Senator Edmunds, instead of adding to his reputation for learning and statesmanlike qualities, has materially lessened it.

The result of the contest, so far as President Cleveland is concerned, is very different. He comes out of it stronger with the people than when it was entered upon. His party has become more united upon him, and many who at the beginning of it were ready to condemn his apparent slowness in making removals now perceive that there was wisdom as well as honesty in the position assumed by him. The republican senators will have to adopt some other method of making political capital for ensuing campaigns. Fighting the President has proven a failure.

HE NEEDS SOMETHING.

The Joliet Press is nothing if it is not intensely republican. Its republicanism is of the kind that still insists on rehabilitating the issues of the war and going over in detail, whenever an occasion presents itself, the bitter animosities of the war period. It smells of brimstone and snuffs of gun powder. Apparently, it has not noticed that within the past years the era of sectional politics has passed away, and that questions affecting the immediate present are of more interest to the people than those of the dead past. It may be that in time the editor of the Press will find this out, but it is evident from the last weekly issue of that paper such knowledge has not as yet dawned upon him.

The statement on the part of the FREE TRADER that the author of "Uncle Daniel's Story" of the war a conglomeration of partisan political slush and falsehood, was "a knave and a fool," seems to have thrown the Press editor into either a spasm of indignation or a frenzy of wrath. At any rate, under the editorial caption of "Still Hissing," he proceeds to read the editor of the FREE TRADER a lecture upon the rebellious tendencies and treasonable acts of the democratic party during the late rebellion. He is sure that, though the editor of the FREE TRADER "was but a baby" then, he is now none the less a young "copperhead," and that "the young copperheads are still hissing." For these kindly suggestions on the part of the grave and revered editor of the Press we return our sincere thanks. They are deeply appreciated, but there is one trouble about them—they are out of season. If the editor of the Press does not as yet know that the young men of today care but little for the style of politics known as sectional politics, he should be informed of the fact at once so that his mind, which is now evidently in a great state of perturbation, might assume a normal and healthy condition. It was the failure on the part of just such republicans as the editor of the Press to appreciate that the drift of public sentiment was from

war issues and not towards them, that drove the young men of this country from the republican party instead of attracting them towards it. The young men of Joliet ought to apprise the editor of the Press of this fact and prevent him from further making himself appear ridiculous.

A SPOILS PARTY.

The republican party is the most tenacious spoils party this country has ever known. During the whole period of its domination in public affairs it carried to the extreme limit the practice of giving to party henchmen the spoils of party victory. In the majority if not in all instances public offices were bestowed upon individuals primarily for party services rendered, and not because of ability to discharge the duties attaching to the offices. If now the claim is put forward that the interests of civil service reform is suffering at the hands of the present administration, it is done for political effect and to force the retention of incompetent republican officials, and not from any honest motive. The whole fight in the senate by the "obstructionists" was with this end in view. Despite the fact that the republican party was in power almost a quarter of a century, drawing from the treasury millions of dollars each year, republican senators and republican newspapers grow indignant when it is even hinted by democrats that now and then a republican official who has not discharged the duties of his office honestly should be turned out—and an honest democrat given his place.

Never having either in theory or practice, while in power, shown any fondness for, or belief in civil service reform, the republican press now boast that President Cleveland is destroying the last vestige of it. The charge of wholesale removals by the President made by party newspapers is not borne out by the facts, for during his incumbency of the Presidential office he has put but twelve hundred and eighty-two democrats in what are known as presidential offices. Of these appointments three hundred and fifty-eight were to fill vacancies by resignations, twenty-one vacancies by deaths, two hundred and fifty-eight by terms expired, and six hundred and forty-five removed. When it is considered that there are several thousand offices at the President's disposal, and he has made but six hundred and forty-five removals, the claim put forth by a republican partisan press that the President is not living up to his professions, is not only unfair but it is untrue.

AN ERROR.

The editor of the Ottawa Republican falls into grave error when he says that it is unnecessary that a member of the Civil Service Commission should "have a knowledge of national and state politics" in order to properly discharge the duties of his position, and that "any strictly honest man of education, capable of discharging intelligently the duties of a justice of the peace might make a good commissioner." It is this erroneous view of the position that has made the Civil Service Commission so little understood and so lightly appreciated. The duties of the office are more than those attaching to the position of a school master, and require for the proper discharge of them political ability and knowledge of a high order rather than the learning of the academic. The office is strictly a politico-business one, and not one of mere prescribed routine, and the occupant of it should be possessed of so thorough a knowledge of the political history and political needs of the country as to be able to apply to the public business of the country proper political principles. The object aimed at in the enacting of the Civil Service laws was the eradication of certain political evils that had crept into the public service and were threatening its efficiency, and not the establishing of a great public school, as the editor of the Republican intimates.

Such being the end desired in the enactment of them, it is idle to say that it is not essential that the commissioners should know of those evils; and such knowledge is out of the question without their having a thorough acquaintance with public men, public measures, and methods of doing public business. There would be as much reason for employing a school master to attend a diseased patient, rather than a regular physician, as for placing upon the Civil Service Commission a mere scholar, untrained in political life, instead of a man who, through long and intimate familiarity with public affairs, has perceived the ills from which the public service suffers, and knows just what remedies to apply to effect a cure and how to apply them.

OGLESBY! OGLESBY! GOVERNOR OGLESBY! But eighteen months have elapsed since the air was resound with the shouts of "Oglesby, Oglesby, Governor Oglesby!" and the streets of Ottawa echoed and re-echoed with the tramp of marching men richly robed in the paraphernalia of political war. It was a brave sight to see two hundred men march down the streets four abreast, with long linen dusters trailing to the ground, high white hats jauntily set upon their heads, grasping in their right hand a stout hickory cane, and in their left a long and reddish hose, indicative of danger to any bold enough to intercept their march or who would dare to menace the cause they represented.

Every dweller within the city took in honest delight in the magnificent manner in which these political knight errants carried themselves, and felt that it was indeed delightful to live in a city that could present such a body of men. Truly the "Oglesby Guards" were a credit to Ottawa, and though they were not of as much use on election day as their Democratic brethren, they appeared better on dress parade. They were not less zealous in their labors

than they were brave in their undertakings. With the zeal of crusading knights they went from city to city and from hamlet to hamlet, preaching the virtues of "Uncle Dick" and decrying the vices of "Our Carter." They stopped at nothing. So earnest were they in their desire to save Oglesby from defeat that they even invaded Harrison's own territory, and, with their silken banner flaunting to the breeze, with steady step and unflinching eye marched into the very midst of "Carter's bridge-tenders." They could stand the defeat of Blaine, but the thought of Oglesby's losing Illinois caused cold chills to creep up and down their backs. It would never happen if "The Guards" could help it. The very suggestion of such a disaster made them more zealous and, like the "Old Guards" of historic fame, to gather themselves closer about their bearded ideal of mainly vigor and statesmanlike qualities.

With philosophic fortitude they bore up under the "Plumed Knights" disaster in November, cheered by the joy felt for the victory of their champion over Harrison. In due time the silken banner was sent to Springfield, and graciously received by Oglesby. Then the office seekers sought him—first one and then another, but all in vain. He admired Ottawa's chivalry and was glad to have the banner they had borne, but in return he could do nothing for any one who would allow La Salle county to be even mentioned as a Hamilton county and would permit Harrison to run four hundred ahead of his party ticket. Without office, without the Soldiers' Home, without the Militia Encampment, the "Oglesby Guards" which erstwhile rent the air with loud huzzas, now muse upon the base ingratitude of him for whom they wore the long dusters, the white hats, and carried the stout canes and the "dangler" lanterns. Instead of "Oglesby! Oglesby! Governor Oglesby!" the good people of Ottawa listen to the pensive plaint of the brave two hundred as it finds expression in the words of one of their number, through the columns of his paper. "We like to have a man for Governor with better business qualifications and less demagoguism."

NEED OF CAUTION.

The River and Harbor bill about to be reported to the House by the committee having it in charge deserves to be carefully scrutinized before it is passed. It appropriates \$15,000,000 for purposes of alleged internal improvements. Any bill setting apart so large a sum of money for any single purpose ought to be viewed with suspicion, especially a river and harbor bill. From the time that, under republican administration, the making of large internal improvements was entered upon until the present time there has been scandal upon scandal connected with such measures. It is seldom that such appropriations are honestly obtained, and it is still more seldom that the money provided by them is honestly expended.

In the past, river and harbor appropriations have been pushed through Congress by systematic logrolling among the members and the pressure of an unscrupulous outside lobby, who crowd the capital from the day Congress convenes until the appropriations have been made for the improvement of creeks not discernable on the map and harbors that would scarce admit of the entrance of a small fishing smack. The present Congress should learn a profitable lesson from the miserable failure made by the Republican House of four years ago, presided over by Speaker Keifer. That House appropriated but two million dollars more for the same purposes than the present bill designs shall be expended, and as a result, at the ensuing election the Republicans lost their control of the House and more than fifty members who voted for the bill were defeated of reelection. The people are too ready to perceive that in many instances appropriations for internal improvements in this or that congressional district are made for political purposes, and not for public good, to allow so much money to be taken from them without at least protesting.

Such extravagance is not only undemocratic, but it is, as well, unwise.

The daily papers assign two reasons as having been given by the late commission to locate a permanent encampment for the selection of the site at Springfield. First, it was necessary that the encampment should be located near the commander-in-chief of the militia; and second, that it should be near to the state arsenal. If these reasons are authorized, the commission is convicted of its own mouth of being a fraud and an imposition upon the people from the outset and the tour of inspection a farce. If it was essential to the efficiency of the state militia that the encampment ground should be near to the Governor and to the state arsenal, there was no need either of a commission or the making of an inspecting tour. Governor Oglesby should have selected Springfield at once and saved the expense put upon the people by a commission wholly unnecessary and uncalled for. From the first it must have been patent to him that Springfield was the only city possessed of these two all-important requisites.

Mendota has a candidate so anxious to become city collector, that as an inducement to the voters of the city to support him, he offers to donate fifty dollars of the salary of the office to the Sunday schools of the city. It might be a good plan for some of the numerous candidates in Ottawa for the collectorship to make a similar offer. To be sure such electioneering has a tendency to mix politics and religion, but such mixture will not injure politics in the least.

The Postmaster General has informed the inquisitive senator, who thought too many republican postmasters of the fourth class were being turned out, that there have been eight thousand six hundred changes. As there are something over fifty thousand post-offices in this class, it appears that republican officials hold more than forty-one thousand, while "the very hungry and very thirsty democrats" have but a trifle over eight

thousand. It is hardly in good taste for republicans to find fault with the Postmaster General.

The Quincy Daily Herald, in a column double headed editorial, announces Mr. Henry J. Ricker, a German banker of Quincy, as a candidate for the democratic nomination for State Treasurer. If Mr. Ricker is as strong a man with the people as the Herald claims he is, and that fact can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the convention, he will doubtless secure the nomination. At present the campaign is a long way off, and nothing is so unwise as haste.

Hon. P. C. Hayes, of Morris, has disposed of his interest in the Morris Herald to his partner, Mr. Fletcher, who will hereafter conduct the paper. The recent changes in the management of the republican papers of this congressional district have been of such a character as to at least call for comment.

The republican papers of the north have commenced to publish their usual harrowing accounts of southern outrages, preparatory to the fall campaign. The sensible voters of the country have commenced to look upon these libellous fables as smacking very strongly of chestnuts.

The Gossiper.

Informal is the word for Lent. Informal cards, informal balls; informal teas from 2 to 6, and very brief informal calls. Informal meetings, now and then. Those sweet, exclusive, small affairs. There's nothing formal in the town, unless it be our formal prayers.

—Washington Critic.

The Newark Advertiser at its head the legend, "We aim to tell the truth and gain the respect of all," while its neighbor, the Sandwich Argus, contents itself with the simpler statement, "Orthodox in religion and independent in politics." Both have undertaken reasonably large responsibilities, but, by an effort, they may get through. It is to be presumed that they know just what the people of Newark and Sandwich crave, or they would scarcely take the trouble to so boldly announce their principles.

There is just one thing more that Governor Oglesby should do to make Ottawa's misery complete. He ought to come here and deliver his lecture on Palestine. If he could only compel our citizens to sit and listen through it there would be more anguish of spirit and torture of soul than has been wrought by his refusing us offices and state institutions.

The FREE TRADER acknowledges the following note from a little Miss of this city:

Dear Oglesby—Will you please tell me who the "Oglesby Guards" were, and why they took the name of "Oglesby Guards"? My father was a member of the Guards, but he won't tell me anything about them. I guess he's sorry he was a guard.

A LITTLE GIRL.

Yes, dear little girl, we will tell you who the "Oglesby Guards" were. They were some men who thought when Governor Oglesby, of this state, was a candidate for Governor of Illinois, a year and a half ago it would be a very nice thing to wear them selves out trying to keep Carter Harrison away from the state capital, and to get "Uncle Dick," as they familiarly called him, in the "Guards." They worked very hard and spent a great deal of time and money to assist "Uncle Dick" to get just what he wanted, and he got it—though the returns didn't show that the "Guards" had rendered him very efficient service. Just because of this failure to accomplish anything, even though a great effort was made, "Uncle Dick" has squired on Ottawa and won't give any member of the Guards an office, or allow the state of Illinois to contribute anything towards building our city up. Your father knows all this, and that's probably the reason he does not tell you anything about the "Guards." Of course he is sorry that he was a member of the organization, and thinks "Uncle Dick" very ungrateful. You had better not make any more inquiry about Governor Oglesby or the "Guards"—the subject is a sensitive one and your father may grow angry. The chances are that he will never help "Uncle Dick" again, even though "Uncle Dick" should want something very badly.

"You say you were celebrating birthdays the day Roth was injured?" and Senator Duncan shifted his position and looked very hard at the witness in the box.

"Yes, sir."

"How many men's birthdays were you celebrating?"

"Two, sir."

"On what day was this?"

"April 20th."

"Oh, but the birthdays of both occurred on the same day?"

"No, not exactly. One man's birthday was in September and the other's occurred in February, but we held this little celebration in April."

Having demonstrated that it is not always necessary in La Salle to celebrate birthdays upon the day they occur, the witness triumphantly left the stand.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Streator Monitor, has just evolved an intricate and learned analysis of what constitutes a gentleman. It is gratifying to note that a violent reaction has set in from the columns of slush that the editor of that paper has been publishing about "Birdie" Meadows and his very tame rascalities. The people of Streator ought to appreciate the change.

Our equally esteemed contemporary, the Marshall Register, is discussing with great fervor the question of "Milk vs. Whisky."

This is a very interesting subject, but here before it has been more customary for people to discuss "milk and whisky" than "milk against whisky." The discussion of "milk and whisky" is much more invigorating and more widely indulged in. It's a very popular drink.

The Joliet News, with its customary precociousness, has given forth the first "spring poem" that has come under our notice. It is gotten up on a plan somewhat different from the old-fashioned stereotyped poem, and only alludes to "ethereal mildness" once. The fair authoress, who has evidently kitchenish propensities, subscribes her name as "Jolietite," and hails the new season with, "Yes, welcome, delight of spring!" How delightfully new the phrase sounds.

"Hi, there," and Tom McDermott, pants-loons in boots and commissioner's record book under his arm, called the editor across the street and proceeded to electorize him. "I want you to say I ought to be elected." "All right, Tom; that's easily said. But hadn't we better give the voters a few reasons why you should be. They will work in handily on election day?" "That's so. I hadn't thought of that. Well, tell them I am a large tax payer and that I pay taxes on one hundred and ten hounds—a thing in itself that ought to insure my election. I think it will take with the voters."

"The FREE TRADER will be only too pleased to make such announcement to the people, Tom, and you may look for it in the next issue." And with this Tom moved to a body of his constituents to recount to them his last adventure in chasing foxes, and the editor to his sanctum sanctorum, to work up an article on spring gardening.

Personal.

King—Wm. Lauf, "King of Richland," visited Ottawa yesterday.

Chever—Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Chever are visiting at Hamilton, Canada.

Groat—Mr. and Mrs. Megaffin are entertaining Dr. J. J. Groat, of Rock Island.

Caton—Judge Caton has gone to Monterey, California, to be gone several months.

Rogers—I. W. Rogers attended the McKean horse sale at Bradford on Wednesday.

Treat—E. B. Treat, of La Salle, served as a member of the petit jury throughout the week.

Globe—Col. Stevens, of the Globe, is still too ill with neuralgia to resume his editorial duties.

Homer—J. R. Homer, traveling salesman for the Ottawa Bottle and Flint Glass Co., is in the city.

M. D.—Mr. F. Dumas recently graduated from the Chicago Medical College, has returned to Ottawa.

Kibby—Mrs. H. M. Kibby and children have gone to Milnor, Richland Co., Dakota, on a visit to Mrs. K's mother.

Harrison—Miss Harrison, instructor in music at the public schools, is spending her vacation at her home in Gr.ville.

Rhodes—Joseph Rhodes, formerly with McMullen, but for some time past connected with the American Tea Store at Joliet, is in the city.

Wilkey—Hon. S. C. Wiley has been in the Circuit Court this week looking after his legal rights as a member of the late firm of O. J. Wilson & Co.

Banks—John Goedtnor, of Madden & Goedtnor's, successful bankers at Mendota, was in the city yesterday as a witness in the Mooney-Hughes suit.

Perry—Mrs. Sherman Leland entertained very pleasantly, on Saturday evening, a small company in honor of her guest, Miss Perry, of Kansas. Miss Perry returned to her home Tuesday.

Inventor—Charles M. Catlin, formerly of this city, has invented a propeller paddle, and has secured a patent on it. It is predicted that it will make a material change in ship and steamboat building.

Earl—Charles M. Smith, of Earlville, receiver of the Wilson estate, spent Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in the city in attendance upon the Circuit Court on business connected with the late failure.

Senator—The Yorkville Record is authority for the statement that J. Ivor Montgomery, formerly of this county, will be a candidate for State Senator before the Kendall county senatorial district convention.

Sisters—Mrs. W. E. Bowman has been entertaining during the past week her sisters, Mrs. J. R. Rhodes and daughter, of Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Long, of Summit county, Ohio, and Mrs. A. H. Shreffler, of Joliet.

Mayor—Henry Bollinglaussen, mayor of Peru and chairman of the Democratic county committee, was in the city Tuesday and Wednesday, looking after the city's interest in the case of Ellis v. City of Peru.

Wolf—Mrs. Bertha Wolf, nee Ravens, of Louisville, Ky., is visiting her father, Geo. W. Ravens, Esq. She will soon join her husband at Rochester, N. Y., where he has been elected teacher of the Tura Society.

Goussney—Mr. Abe Goussney, who for some time past has been in the shoe business with D. Fielding at Streator, has taken a position with H. J. Gillen, as assistant in the shoe department—a branch of Mr. Gillen's business that seems to be growing.

Mission—Mrs. Col. Hopeman, Mrs. Eva Day, and Misses Alice Fiske and Emma King, represented the Congregational church as delegates at the meeting of the Illinois Branch of the Woman's Board of Missions of the interior, held at Peoria on Wednesday and Thursday.

Boy—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Mitchell were this week so unfortunate as to lose their infant son, who died on last Monday morning, after a very short illness, of inflammation of the bowels. Only those who have experienced such an affliction can truly sympathize with them in their grief.

Trouting—Circuit Clerk Taylor, Secretary of the Ottawa Driving Park Association, attended a meeting of the Illinois Valley Circuit at Joliet on Tuesday to transact necessary business connected with the year's meetings. Representatives from the La Salle and Streator associations were also present.